

Office of the Western Carolinian,
Salisbury, June 10, 1893.

As the expenses of this establishment are beginning to bear rather an inverse ratio to the receipts, the Editor is compelled to adopt some plan that promises a better reward for his labors in future. The practice in this office, hitherto, has been too careless. Papers have been sent to a great many who are unknown to the Editor, either personally or by report; they pay \$1.50 in advance; and it seems that all many of them over intend to pay, after receiving the paper one, two, and three years. In future, the terms of the Western Carolinian will be as follows:

Three dollars a year, payable yearly in advance. Every paper sent at a distance, will be discontinued after the time has expired for which it has been paid for, unless the subscriber is known to be good; in the latter case, the paper will be sent until paid for and ordered to be stopped.

Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one. Advertisements from a distance must be paid for, or their payment assumed by a responsible person, before they can be published.

All letters addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid, or they will not be attended to.

PHILO WHITE.

Sign, Coach, and House PAINTING.

GEO. W. GRIMES begs leave to inform the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country, that he still continues to execute all kinds of house, sign, coach, and ornamental painting. Having procured an ample supply of materials, and having, for a number of years past, devoted almost his whole attention to acquire a competent knowledge of this branch of business, he feels confident of being able to give satisfaction to those who may be pleased to favor him with orders in the above line. Gilding and painting will also be executed in a neat manner, and on reasonable terms. He also keeps on hand, for sale, copal and Japan Varnish. Wanted, as an apprentice to the above business, one or two lads, from 15 to 16 years of age, of steady and industrious habits; to whom, if they prove themselves deserving of it, a good salary will be given.

Water Repairing, etc.

JAMES B. HAMPTON respectfully informs the public, that he occupies the old shop formerly owned by his father, on Main-street, a few doors south of the Court-House, Salisbury, where he is now prepared, with a good set of tools, to repair all kinds of

WATCHES & CLOCKS.

He assures all who may favor him with their custom, that their work shall be executed in as good a style as at any other shop in this part of the country. All kinds of old jewelry repaired, and some kinds made. Jobs of every description in his line of business, will be thankfully received, and executed on a short notice. People who reside at a distance, by sending, may depend on having their work as faithfully attended to and returned, as if they were present. Terms of payment will be made to accommodate the purchaser.

Executors Sale.

ON Tuesday of next August Court, there will be offered for sale, that large and convenient establishment in Salisbury, three doors east from the Court House, the property of the late Barnabas Kridler. The house is 60 by 30 feet, with every convenience appertaining to a public house; it is well known as having been occupied as such for about 30 years. The establishment is so well known, that it would be useless to say any thing of its conveniences, &c. Terms of payment will be made to accommodate the purchaser.

THOS. HOLMES,
JACOB KRIDLER,
Executors.
Salisbury, June 24, 1893.

Farm for Sale.

THERE will be sold, on Wednesday, 13th of August next, if not previously sold at private sale, a tract of Land lying on the waters of Grant's Creek, containing about 230 acres, joining John Litaler and others. A great part of the above tract is of the first rate woodland, with a good meadow of about ten or twelve acres, the balance of the land now under cultivation. A good dwelling-house, still house, barn, and other out houses. The above plantation is eight miles west of Salisbury.

The above land belongs to the estate of Barnabas Kridler, dec'd. Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

The sale will take place on the premises.
8166
THOS. HOLMES,
JACOB KRIDLER,
Salisbury, June 24, 1893. Ex'rs.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscribers, living in York District, S. Carolina, on the 26th May last, five Negroes—Gilbert, Phillis, Littleton, Frank, and Phillis' Mulatto child. Gilbert is a fellow about 35 years of age, stout made, black complexion, very intelligent, and good manners; has a down look when spoken to. Phillis is about 20 years of age, has a light complexion, and a bright mulatto child about 3 months old. Littleton, dark complexion, and Frank, both the sons of Gilbert, about seven and eight years of age, stout boys. The above reward of fifty dollars will be given, and all reasonable expenses paid, or twenty-five dollars will be given for Gilbert alone, delivered at Harrisburg, S. C.

4663
HENRY MEACHAM,
JOHN KIMBELL,
HENRY COLTHROP.
June 7, 1893.

House for Sale.

I WILL sell my House and Lot in Salisbury, on accommodating terms. Apply to T. L. Cowan, Esq. or to myself, in Raleigh. There is a good office belonging to the lot, convenient for a Lawyer or Physician.

JOHN BECKWITH.
Salisbury, March 8, 1893.—4415

Estate of J. A. Pearson.

AT May Term of Rowan county court, 1893, the subscriber obtained letters of administration on the estate of Jesse A. Pearson, deceased.

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment without delay; and those having demands against the same, are requested to have them duly presented for settlement within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be filed in bar of recovery.

June, 1893. 6wt62 A. NESBITT, adm'r.

The thorough bred Horse DION.

WILL stand this season at my stable in Salisbury, and be let to mares at the price of eight dollars the season; five dollars the leap, to be paid when the mare takes the horse, with liberty to turn to the season should the mare not prove with foal.

Dion is now nine years old. His dam was by the imported horse Chariot; his sire, the old imported Dion, whose pedigree almost every person is well acquainted with.

Dion certainly ranks with the best horses ever trained on the Salisbury turf, having been a running horse since three years old. During this time, he has won six races—three two-mile, and three one-mile heats; also, the best three in five.

Dion is a beautiful bay, rising fifteen hands high. For muscular power, and elegance of action, he cannot be excelled.

There are a few colts from Dion; and though they are the produce of common mares, they are uncommon in point of size, form and beauty.

The season has already commenced, and will terminate the 1st of August.

MOSES A. LOCKE.
Salisbury, May 15, 1893. 10164

\$5 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the night of the 8th inst, a bright mulatto man, named Sam, between 30 and 40 years of age, five feet 7 or 8 inches high, and middle heavy made, black and straight hair, with large whiskers extending round under his chin, bold spoken, and not a very pleasant countenance; has, perhaps, some scars on his head. I expect he will try to pass for a white man, or at least for a free man, and may have some kind of a false certificate or free pass with him, as the like has been lately found in his possession, in which he called himself Samuel Knox, signed by several names, but all the same hand. If he procures another, he may give himself some other name. He also took with him his wife, named Grace, about 25 years of age, a stout hearty woman, perhaps taller than him, large boned, straight and trim made, pleasant countenance, and not a very black negro. She has a scar on the calf of her right leg, occasioned by a burn. She is in the habit of wearing her hair midling long, and combed up to the top of her head, and tied. They have both been raised near Hill's Iron Works, York, S. C. If they leave that, I expect they will make either to the north or west. Any person taking up said negroes, and delivering them to me, living in Mecklenburg county, N. C. near Charlotte, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable expenses paid; or \$15, if confined in any jail, and a letter sent to me by mail, to Charlotte.

JAMES M. BLACK.
June 14, 1893. 4162

NORTH CAROLINA.

DAVIDSON COUNTY. COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Session, 1893. Jesse Hargrave vs. John P. Mataw: Original attachment, levied on Lands. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendant appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Davidson, at the Court-House in Lexington, on the 4th Monday in July next, then and there to replevy and plead, or judgment will be taken according to the plaintiff's demand.

Test, DAVID MOCK, J. C. C.
Price adv. \$2. 6162

State of North Carolina.

IREDELL COUNTY. SUPERIOR Court of Law, Spring Term, 1893. Catharine Cowan vs. Thomas Cowan: Petition for divorce. In this case it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for three months in the Star, and Western Carolinian, that the defendant appear at the next court to be held for the county of Iredell, at the Court House in Statesville on the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead, answer, or demur, otherwise judgment will be had pro confesso, and the cause heard ex parte.

Witness, R. WORKE, Ck. 3mt71
Price adv. \$4.

State of North Carolina.

ROWAN COUNTY. SUPERIOR Court of Law, April Term, 1893. Jane Weaver vs. William Weaver: Petition for divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Rowan, at the Court House in Salisbury, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, or the petition will be heard ex parte.

NY. GILES, C. S. C.
Price adv. \$4. 3mt70

Dr. Bradshaw Egan.

HAVING located himself at Mount Vernon (Rowan county,) close by the store of Mr. Jacob Kridler, offers to the inhabitants around the most prompt and assiduous exercise of the several duties of his profession.

Mount Vernon, July 1, 1893. 6115

Ran Away

FROM the subscriber living in Burke county, on the 17th instant, one bound or indentured boy, about twenty years of age, by the name of Jack Owens. Said boy is a mulatto. Five cents reward will be given to any person delivering said boy to me, but no thanks or charges paid.

ANDREW TUTTLE.
June 28, 1893. 615

\$10 Reward—Ran Away

FROM the subscriber, living in the county of Rowan, on the 24th June, a negro man named Dwyer, this boy formerly belonged to Gen. J. A. Pearson, dec'd; he is well known as his carriage driver and servant. He is tall in stature, of very black complexion, about twenty-one years of age, his clothing not recollected. I have no idea where he is gone. Any person giving information to the subscriber, at Mock's Old Field, or securing him in jail, or otherwise, so as he may be again in my possession, shall receive the above reward.

E. M. PEARSON.
June 25, 1893. 60

Coach and Gig Making.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public at large, that they intend carrying on the Coach and Gig making business, at the shop formerly conducted by A. N. Jump. They are well supplied with a variety of choice timbers. And those who may please to favour them with their custom, may rest assured their work will be well executed. All kinds of repairing will be done at the most reasonable terms. Team-hoists and Yankee Wagons will be made, by applying to the subscribers.

CYRUS WEST,
FRANCIS PINKSTON.
Salisbury, July 1, 1893. 5164

NORTH CAROLINA.

DAVIDSON COUNTY. COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Session, 1893. Nicholas Michael, vs. John P. Mataw: Original attachment levied on lands. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the defendant appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Davidson, at the Court-House in Lexington, on the 4th Monday in July next, then and there to replevy and plead, or judgment will be taken according to the plaintiff's demand.

Test, DAVID MOCK, C. C. C.
Price adv. \$2. 6162

NORTH CAROLINA.

BURKE COUNTY. SUPERIOR Court of Law, March Term, 1893. Lovice Penington vs. Ezekiel Penington: Petition for divorce and alimony. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant in this case resides without the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Star and Western Carolinian for three months, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Burke, at the Court-House in Morganton, on the fourth Monday of September next, then and there to plead to said petition, or judgment will be heard ex parte, and decreed accordingly.

Copy test, W. W. ERWIN, C. S. C. L.
Price adv. \$4. 3mt69

NORTH CAROLINA.

IREDELL COUNTY. COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Session, 1893. James Torrence vs. Charles D. Conner: Original attachment, levied in the hands of Alfred D. Kerr, and he summoned as garnishee; also, on one negro boy. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this cause resides out of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three months successively, that unless the defendant appear before this Court on the first day of the next term to be held for the county aforesaid, at Statesville, on the third Monday in August next, and replevy the property levied on, and plead to the said cause, the plaintiff will be heard ex parte, and judgment rendered against said defendant pro confesso.

Test, R. SIMONTON, Ck. 3mt71
Price adv. \$4.

Ran-Away, or Stolen.

FROM the subscriber, on the 4th July, a mulatto fellow named BILL, 23 or 24 years of age, 5 feet, 4 or 5 inches high, with a remarkable singular mark on the right side of his nose: rather of a purple colour, his clothing not recollected; he has been in the jail of Salisbury.

I will give a reward of 10 dollars, to any person who will deliver the said negro to me, or secure him in jail so I may get him; or 25 dollars if stolen, on delivery of him and the thief. If he has a free pass, I will give a reward of 50 dollars, for the delivery of him and the person who gave it to him, upon its being satisfactorily proven that he is the person. I purchased said negro of Dr. Isaac Phillips of Rockingham county.

SAMUEL GUY.
Iredell County, 4th July, 1893. 6215

Blanks.

OF the various kinds commonly in use, for sale at the Office of the Western Carolinian.

Writs Venditioni Exponas.

For sale at this Office.

From the Raleigh Register.

AGRICULTURE OF NORTH-CAROLINA. LETTER IV.—SALT AND LIMESTONE. To Charles Fisher, Esq. Secretary of the Rowan Agricultural Society.

SIR: The remarks offered in my last letter respecting Gypsum, apply so well to SALT, that I shall be very brief on this article notwithstanding its great importance. Indeed it is almost a constant associate of Gypsum; in a Geological point of view, nearly the same laws apply to both; and where we find one of them, we may look with great expectation for the other. It may not, however, be improper to remark, that few people are probably aware, how profoundly a beneficent Providence has provided, for the use of man, this substance which is so indispensable to his happiness. All, it is true, cannot but know that the wide ocean conveys it to every shore; but all, perhaps, are not aware to what extent the solid earth itself is stored with it—betraying itself in one place, by incrustations on the surface, and in another by copious and perennial springs of brine—rising here into lofty hills, and sinking there into the abysses of the earth.

I allude to these facts to show that we might derive some little hope of finding Salt among ourselves, merely from the extent of our territory. But, with regard to actual indications, there appear to be the following. Throughout that part of the Blue Ridge which passes through this State, and throughout that part of the State which lies westward of it, Salt may be looked for with the greatest probability of success. Gypsum, it is said, has already been discovered there; if so, I could almost venture to predict that Salt its constant companion, will be found there also. With regard to the other parts of the State, the probability of finding Salt, rests on very nearly the same grounds as that of finding Gypsum, and these were pointed out in my last letter. As in that case, so in the present, the probability is not very strong from any indications hitherto observed; but still, they are deemed sufficient to encourage some search, and this, as was shown with respect to Gypsum, would be greatly assisted by the lights of Geology.

In regard to a subject so important as this, it is certainly desirable that the public should be informed in what particular districts of our state to look for Salt, and where it would be useless to search for it—what are regarded as signs of a Salt Formation—how an effectual examination is to be conducted—and what would be the best mode of carrying on the manufacture of the article when found. Information on all these points, is amply supplied by the experience of others, and is deposited for our use in works of the highest authority. In the proposed "Report" to the Board of Agriculture, this subject, in all its details, might be presented before that body, and through them to be exhibited before the public.

LIMESTONE. In considering the two last articles (Gypsum and Salt) our zeal has been somewhat tempered by the want of any very encouraging probability of finding them. But, in the present case, we have every thing to encourage us. No part of our State is unfavorable in its geological structure, to the existence of Limestone: indeed in most parts of the State it is already known to exist in larger or smaller quantities. The Low Country yields the Shell Limestone and Marl: the Upper Country, the finest Mountain Limestone; and the westernmost district affords the Blue Limestone in the greatest abundance. Having offered itself to our notice already, in numerous places, with little or no search, and there being, so far as geological observations can decide, great reason for supposing, that it is found in various other places in this State, we have the strongest motives to bend our attention, in the first place towards discovering Limestone, and in the second place, towards the introduction of it into far more general use.

There are three respects in which Lime is particularly important to society:—namely, in Architecture, in Metallurgy, and in Agriculture.

1. It is well known that great quantities of Lime are required for the purposes of ARCHITECTURE. Public buildings, as the Capitol at Raleigh, a College at the University, a Court-house, or a Church, are occasionally erected in the interior of the State, where is fully displayed the importance of this article, from the great expense incurred in supplying it. We will suppose that 400 barrels would be required for such a building as the Capitol. This probably could not be furnished for a less sum than from four to five dollars per barrel, including transportation from Fayetteville. We will suppose it to cost only four dollars—then the Lime for such a building would cost 1600 dollars.—Now in some parts of our country, where Lime-quarries are abundant, this article sells for one dollar per barrel: while such a quarry discovered near the city of Raleigh, the saving in the undertaking supposed, would be 1500 dollars; and the remaining 400 would be expended among ourselves, instead of being sent to foreign markets. This instance may furnish an average estimate of the extravagant price paid for Lime throughout half the State at least. It being four times as much as it would be, were beds of it so common among ourselves as to furnish the requisite quantity of lime to every builder, in his own vicinity.

I have Sir, no data from which to estimate the quantity of lime at present imported into the State, and conveyed from our sea-ports into the interior; but, for sake of illustration, we will suppose to be only 3000 barrels annually; and that this, including transportation, will average at the price of four dollars per barrel. On such a supposition, the state pays \$12,000 a year, for an article which, it is believed with much confidence, exists within her own territory in numerous places beside those already noticed; in places sufficiently numerous indeed, to supply more than all our need. If the fact be so, we are paying at least 6000 dollars annually for unnecessary carriage, and 6000 more to foreign markets for an article which we could manufacture at a very small expense among ourselves. In some parts of our country, as has been mentioned already, lime is sold at the rate for only one dollar per barrel, and still affords a handsome profit to the manufacturers. The proprietors of the few kilns already established in this state do not sell it at so low a price, and probably cannot afford to do so; but the natural tendency of multiplying establishments of this kind, is to introduce skill and economy into the management of them; and no reason appears to prevent the supposition, that, were Limestone found as abundantly in N. Carolina as in the places above referred to, Lime also would become as common here as it is there. It is to be remembered, too, that in the foregoing estimate, rather illustration) of the expense incurred for this article in foreign markets, we have only contemplated the quantity which is consumed in the interior, leaving out of view the great amount required to supply the wants of our mineral cities. It is worthy of notice, that to supply these exigencies, our domestic resources.

But another consideration arises in the same manner, the importance of finding Limestone in greater quantity and frequency among ourselves, in order to supply materials for building. I allude to the great advantages that would result to Architecture from using Lime more freely. For the sake of illustration we have supposed, that 3000 barrels of this article are annually used in the interior of our State, besides what is manufactured among ourselves. Whether this quantity corresponds in any degree with the amount actually consumed, or not, there can be no doubt that an adequate supply of Lime for the same district of country, would require, not three thousand barrels only, but thirty thousand! I speak merely of a supply for architectural purposes. It will occur to a little reflection, or at least it will be found by a little experience, how vastly more firm and durable all structures of brick or stone are when laid in good lime-mortar, than when stuck together with mud. It may be added that, were Lime abundant and cheap, plastered walls would be found much more economical than ceiling. They would cost less at first; if well executed, they would be at least as durable; being evenly washed or colored; they are not, like unplastered ceiling, so liable to wear a foul or gloomy aspect; and when the greater part of a house is plastered within, the remainder may be painted at a very small expense, compared with that of painting so large a surface as a house entirely called within. Many persons have been discouraged from using lime, and have been led to prefer celled walls, on account of the unskillful manner in which those of mortar have been executed. Much ground of complaint, without doubt, exists on this point; but we must reflect that a more frequent use of this article, will be the means of introducing better workmen, and of improving those already among us. In Architecture, therefore, durability, beauty and economy, are all intimately connected with a full supply of Lime.

2. In METALLURGY, or the art of extracting metals from their ores, Limestone is often of indispensable use. Some species of iron ore can hardly be reduced without its aid; and in almost all cases where iron ore is reduced by fusion in a furnace, Limestone is employed as a flux to assist the fusion. In short, hardly one of the Arts can be carried on upon a large scale without the aid of a great number of natural substances. Thus the manufacturer of iron, before he engages extensively in the business, must not only

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...the quantity of good lime that may be considered whether it can be considered whether the soil of a furnace, or any other place, is not better supplied with lime, he must look about him to see whether he can find good *Arto-stone* for building the furnaces themselves, and Limestone for lining the ore; and, in many instances indeed in most populous countries where forests are scarce, he must inquire whether he can supply himself with *Pit Coal*. Hence the more of these articles, so extensively employed in the Arts, are discovered in any single country, and the more closely they are connected with one another, so much the more favorable is the natural condition of that country for excelling in arts and manufactures.

3. The use of Lime in architecture, is but little known in this State, or, so far as appears, in any part of the United States. Yet no one, who looks into any treatise on British Husbandry, can fail to be struck with the vast use that is made of it in Great-Britain as a manure. In almost every county in England, so signal is the benefit derived from it, that the Farmers speak of "liming" their lands, as a preliminary step nearly as essential to a crop as sowing the seed. Nor have we any example of the application of a manure to such an extent, as is afforded by the accounts given of the application of Lime in some of the counties of England. In Middleton's *Midesca*, Rees' *Cyclopaedia*, and other English Works, of unquestionable authority, it is stated, that Lime is applied to certain lands in quantities from 100 to 700 bushels to the acre; that, in its effects, it is more permanent than any other manure, apparently improving the texture or body of the soil itself; that not only the quantity of produce is greatly increased by it, but the quality also is much improved, particularly of the grasses, which by the aid of this manure, are rendered not only more luxuriant, but also finer and sweeter.

If these things are so, and it be a fact that this very substance is plentifully stored away beneath our soil, a very urgent motive is presented to us to search for it, and to introduce it into extensive use. That these things are truly so, we have the strongest testimony of the best agriculturalists in England. In our country, moreover, although the practice of liming has not been carried, in any measure, so far as in England, and Lime, especially has been much neglected, still sufficient trials have been made to warrant our placing full confidence in the English authorities. At a place where Gypsum could be bought at a very low price, I have known very judicious Farmers give the preference to Lime, and their account in buying it in the market at three dollars per barrel, and transporting it thirty miles by land.

As we have already discovered Lime in various parts of our State, and have great reason to believe that it exists in many other places not yet noticed, I cannot but think that this subject deserves our very particular attention. The great desideratum, "to prevent new lands from wearing out, and to reclaim the old," would, perhaps, in the scarcity of other manures, be as apt to be supplied by the substances under consideration, as by any other means that could be devised. "To keep a good piece of land from wearing out, and to bring into good heart one already reduced," seems to be a problem of much the same kind, as "To keep a fat horse from growing poor, or to make a poor horse fat. It must be well fed and not overworked.—Every species of manure may be considered as food for land. Lime is one, and is beneficial in at least two ways: first, by constituting a permanent part of a good soil; and, secondly, by accelerating the decomposition of inert vegetable matter. Our old fields become covered with a thick coat of tall stiff grass. This contains a large quantity of vegetable matter, and if it were ploughed in, would it not conduce to restore vigour to the soil? Probably if it were to remain covered until entirely rotted, such would be the effect; but this kind of grass rots very slowly, and no vegetable matter can act as a manure until it is in a state of decay. Lime, by its caustic properties, accelerates that process, and speedily reduces vegetable matter to that pulpy state, in which alone it is capable of being taken up by the roots of plants. It might therefore be worth an experiment, instituted at first on a small scale, to determine, whether an old field in the condition supposed, covered with tall thick grass, might not be benefited by first spreading it with a thick coat of caustic lime, and then burying the grass completely with the plough. But, however, this experiment might succeed, there can be no reasonable doubt that our Agriculture would derive immeasurable advantages from our being able to obtain Lime in such abundance, and at such a price, that we could afford to use it with the same profusion as the English Farmers do; but this, it is plain, we can never do, unless we find it in great abundance among ourselves. I cannot but consider it, therefore, as one of the most important objects that can engage the attention of our Agricultural Societies to promote the discovery of Limestone and to ascertain, by judicious experiments, the best mode of applying it to use.

The combined interests of Architecture, Metallurgy, and Agriculture, therefore, urge, upon the importance of bringing to light, any repositories of Limestone that may exist concealed in various parts of our State.

Nearly allied to Limestone is the substance called *Marl*. It consists indeed of lime united with earthy matter, as sand or clay.—This abounds in our low country, and might doubtless be turned to excellent account as a top-dressing for land. Among many proofs of its utility adduced in Rees' *Cyclopaedia* is the following: "It is in the county of Norfolk that we are to look for the wonderful effects produced by Marl. These are so great, that lands which, forty or fifty years ago, did not rent for eighteen pence the acre, now give upwards of twenty shillings." In the county of Suffolk (the same authority tells us) Marl is sometimes applied to the extent of 2500 bushels to the acre.

By recurring to your letter, I perceive, sir, that the importance of this subject has not escaped the Rowan Agricultural Society. But we may be held as bound to show, on what grounds we consider the existence of Limestone among ourselves, in much greater abundance than has hitherto been observed, as a fact so very probable as we have represented it to be.

In the first place every argument that might be derived from extent of territory, applies with peculiar force to this substance, since it is asserted by mineralogists to occupy one eighth part of the exterior crust of the globe.

In the second place, the chance of discovering it in any particular district, is greatly increased when the district exhibits its great variety of geological structure. The State of North Carolina exhibits every variety of structure mentioned in the works on geology.

In the third place, Limestone and Marl have already been discovered in numerous places within the State, and, in several instances at least, these are so situated as to inspire the belief, that they are not mere insulated beds, but parts of extensive formations.

I need not dwell on the aid which researches for these articles would derive from a Geological Survey of the State, and from a detailed Report of it to the Board of Agriculture, but may leave it to be inferred from what has been said on this subject in the preceding letters. I will therefore only add here, that Limestone is, of all known minerals, the most diversified in its internal characters. People have been known to make stone walls of it for successive generations, without ever suspecting what it was, until informed by a mineralogist.

Wishing much prosperity to all our Agricultural Societies, I remain, sir, Respectfully, your obed't servant,

WALTER RALEIGH

INTELLIGENCE.

"Tidings of war, and of adventures new."

IMPORTANT FROM SPAIN.

BOSTON, JUNE 26.—By the arrival at this port, yesterday, of the brig Canton, Capt. Tunison, in 30 days from St. Andro, (Spain,) we are furnished with the following important intelligence from the French and Spanish army, communicated by Capt. T. from his private journal.—We do not learn that any Spanish papers have been received by the Canton.

The Canton arrived at St. Andro the 27th of April, on which day Gen. Longa entered the place at the head of 300 militia, in opposition to the constitution, and immediately pulled down the stone on which was inscribed "Long live the Constitution," and set up another in its place, on which was engraven "Long live Ferdinand VII."

On the 3d of May 3000 French troops, under Gen. Dabria, entered St. Andro, destined to Madrid. Two days after, they quitted St. Andro, leaving the Spanish General Longa to keep out the Constitutionalists. At 10 o'clock at night, one of Longa's spies brought intelligence that a party of Constitutional troops were within six leagues of the place. Longa immediately embarked his troops in boats, and crossed to the opposite side of the Bay, leaving upwards of one hundred stands of arms.

On the 8th Gen. Longa again entered the town with his men, supported by a body of French troops in his rear. On the 10th the French troops entered the town to the number of 15,000, and at 6 P. M. left it and marched towards St. Antonio, to attack that place in co operation with a French squadron, which was blockading it. St. Antonio is about six leagues east of St. Andro, and is a very strongly fortified place. The garrison consists of 3000 constitutional troops, commanded by good officers, all of whom have sworn never to surrender.

On the 15th one of the brigs of the blockading squadron, which consists of two ships of the line, one frigate, one corvette, and three brigs, came into the harbor of St. Andro and left again on the 18th, but in going out lost both masts by the board in a gust of wind. She was towed off by the boats of the squadron.

On the 20th, intelligence was received by post, confirmatory of a previous report of the defeat of the French army near Catalonia, by the Spanish forces under General Mina. The battle was fought

within a few leagues of Catalonia. The two armies were said to consist of 20,000 men. The loss of the French is estimated at 10,000 men, and that of the Spanish at 5,000. Captain F. further states that he saw a copy of the (Spanish) official account of the battle, which represent the French to have been completely defeated.

On this day (20th) the men under General Lounga were all taken prisoner by a party from St. Antonio, which also captured a detachment of the French troops; about 2000 in number, together with from 400 to 500 mules, laden with ammunition and stores of various kinds, with about \$10,000 in money, all intended for the French army, which was supposed to be besieging St. Antonio.

On the 24th it was reported at St. Andro that the constitutional troops were within two leagues of that place, and, in consequence, all those opposed to the constitution immediately left and crossed to the opposite shore.

The Canton left the harbor at 4, P. M. and at 5, P. M. saw the French squadron to leeward. She was 32 days at St. Andro, during which time the town was left four times without a Governor, or a single person to transact any business at the Custom-House.

At the time the C. sailed the greatest enthusiasm prevailed at St. Andro and its neighborhood, and even the females volunteered their services in the constitutional cause, in defence of their country.

[No mention is made of the name of the commander of the French army engaged in the battle with Mina, but our last advices left the latter in the rear of Gen. Moncy, between his army and the frontier.]

RUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

A private letter from Frankfort on the Oder, dated April 23d, states that the Emperor Alexander was actually assembling an army of observation on the frontier of Poland, to consist of 120,000 men. The circumstance, which had been formerly mentioned, and shortly afterwards contradicted appears to rest on good foundation; for we find Mr. Canning, in the House of Commons, in reply to a question put to him by Mr. Brougham, stating that "there was a Russian army on the Vistula; but whether large or small he could not say." In answer to another question, respecting the movements of the Austrians in Italy, Mr. Canning replied to Mr. Brougham, "that he believed all the troops which were to have quitted Italy had already evacuated the Neapolitan and Piedmontese states; but whether they had all got out of the Milanese, he did not know."

The London Courier regards these proceedings of Russia and Austria as indicative of a determination to assist France in her unhallowed attempts against Spain; and certainly, if we are to be guided by the declarations of their Ambassadors on leaving Madrid, the interference of these powers is an occurrence which was to be expected. It will be seen, however, by article, dated at Frankfort, May 4th, that a different policy is attributed to the two Emperors; for while the Emperor Alexander is considered "as the principal person who urged on the war with Spain," Francis is stated to be maintaining, with vigor, a system "founded in reason, and in this respect differs wholly from that of Alexander."—*N. Y. Ev. Post.*



SALISBURY:

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 15, 1823.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*Amica*" is always welcome. She will find her elegant effusion in the *musae's* corner."

"*Juvonia*" is evidently a *juvenile* poet. If this be, as he says, "his first effort at rhyme," we would advise him not to publish, but to lay it aside for a few years, and see what effect time may have upon it.—In its present shape, it will not add much to the writers fame as a poet.

The account of the celebration of the 4th July, at Lincoln, comes to us under an anonymous signature. All communications of the kind must be accompanied with a responsible name before they can be admitted into the paper. The reason of this rule, is too obvious to require explanation.

"A friend to the Country" is on file: it shall have a place in a short time—perhaps in the next week's paper.

The communication on the subject of the Convention from Stokes County, is unavoidably postponed until our next paper.

The Baltimore Patriot extracts, a paragraph from the Edenton paper, in which it is stated,—that all the best couriers of the day, are *North Carolina* horses, not *Virginian*. On this the Editor makes the following remark: "The breed of *Virginian* horses, and *Virginian* Presidents, gave out at the same time." We guess from this, that the Editor of the Patriot, is in favour of neither Mr. Clev, nor Mr. Crawford, as they are both *natives of Virginia*.

GENERAL WILKINSON.

It will be recollected that this gentleman, for some time has been residing in Mexico; reports say, he is now about to give to the public the fruits of his observations while there, in a work historical, and geographical.

DEATH BY LIGHTNING.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated Franklin, Haywood County, June 28th.

On Monday, the 23d inst. at this place, James McClure, and Thomas Watson were struck with lightning. A shower of rain having drove them from their labour, they took shelter in a neighbouring tan-yard-house, wherein were several other young men; three of whom experienced a heavy shock but without any serious injury. Watson was up stairs, and McClure below; the former, was struck dead; the latter lived a few moments, spoke a few words, and died. They were both about 22 years of age, and in good health: A large concourse of people, assembled to witness the melancholy scene; and on the 24th, they were conveyed to the burying ground where two graves were dug near each other. The Rev. H. Posey, made a few appropriate remarks on the uncertainty of life, and the necessity of being prepared for the awful event of death. Their remains were then laid side by side in the "narrow house."

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

To the Freemen of North Carolina.

A subject of great interest at present agitates the public mind. The project of Convention is, the order of the day, and, appears principally to engross the attention of the community. A correct understanding of the subject is, certainly desirable, and, I ask your serious attention to a few plain remarks, which I wish to submit for your examination. I am well aware, of the high state of irritation, which exists in the public mind; that the passions have been enlisted on the side of convention, and, that the current of popular opinion is strongly against me. I am well apprized too, of the great danger, which exists to those who may attempt to oppose it, of being overwhelmed in it. It is much easier, to go with the current than against it. Such is my situation, and, such may be my lot. My anxious wish is, to be of service to my country in this her day of trial, and as regards the consequences to myself, I feel little concern. Political theorists in all ages, and countries, have possessed one characteristic in common. They uniformly represent their plans, as calculated to promote the public interest; for without this necessary qualification they cannot expect success. The leaders of convention, have recommended for your adoption measures intended to effect important changes in the existing constitution of the State; and, have urged them with great zeal and industry, as calculated to promote your interests. A very ingenious system of management in furtherance of the "great cause," has also been adopted, and well calculated to have an imposing appearance at least on paper.

Notwithstanding this very formidable display, it is a serious duty which you owe to yourselves, to examine with care the proposed alterations, lest, in the attempt to improve your political situation, it may be rendered worse.

Before entering into the merits of the proposed alterations, it would seem necessary to examine some defects ascribed to the existing constitution, which have been urged with great zeal,—in a way well calculated to affect the passions, and to give the subject a popular direction. Amongst the most prominent of these, is the following;—that under the existing constitution a minority may and do govern the majority, which is held to be highly *anti-republican*, &c. &c. This alleged defect, has been a source of great grievance to some of the corresponding committees, a subject of declamation to many in our country, and a happy theme for the occasional display of popular eloquence. It is admitted, that in *theory*, a minority may govern the majority, but in *practice*, it is contended that it very rarely if ever occurs. It can only happen under the following circumstances. The State of North-Carolina, since the last legislature is divided into 63 counties. If the representatives of 32 of the lesser counties vote on one side of a question, against the remaining representatives of the 31 large counties, in both houses, Senate and Commons, a minority might rule the majority. Under no other possible connection of circumstances could it happen. That such an occurrence may take place is conceded; but that any law is now in operation passed by the representatives of a minority of the people against the representatives of a majority is strongly doubted, and if such a law does exist, I should be happy to see it specified, and proof drawn from the Journals of the legislature to establish the fact. If however such an occurrence has ever taken place, it will be easy to prove by undeniable facts, that the same thing may happen under the remedy proposed by the friends of convention to cure the defect, viz: the principal of federal numbers. The friends of convention at Raleigh in December last, recommended to the people to elect one delegate for every 5000 of federal numbers, giving however to each county one delegate. This arrangement has been highly extolled by many of the corresponding committees and appears at least on paper to have met with general approbation. Federal numbers, is then the principal, adopted for the election of delegates, who are expected to meet at Raleigh in November next, and I hazard but little in asserting, that it is the intended base for the future representation in the legislature of North Carolina, should a change take place. To prove that the contemplated remedy will admit the result, that a minority may rule the majority, I beg leave to turn your attention to the operation of the principle in the existing congressional districts of this State.

The six larger districts contain a federal number of 281 thousand, while the seven smaller districts contain but 276 thousand of federal numbers. If the representatives of the seven smaller districts, vote on one side of a question, against the representatives of the six larger districts, the conclusion is certain, that a minority may rule the majority. The operation of federal numbers then in our congressional districts, contains a defect similar to that ascribed to the constitution of this State, and no doubt is entertained, that the same principle applied to the representation in the legislature will admit a similar result. The friends of convention, if successful, will probably fall into the same pit which they are attempting to dig for the existing constitution, and will further prove the truth of the old proverb, that it is easier to point out faults, than to correct them. I hope, my fellow citizens, you will no longer suffer your imaginations, to be alarmed at this frightful defect ascribed to the constitution of '76, as I trust I have demonstrated, that the political doctors who have so kindly offered their services to effect a radical cure, will leave it subject to the same disease.

I shall dismiss for the present, the potent principle of federal numbers, for the purpose of examining another, no less specious, and probably more dangerous,—the doctrine of equal representation as according the doctrine to all, who advocate a convention, on the contrary I have it is opposed by many, and believe it to be so, as it is opposed by many. As it is however advanced by many who are in favour of a convention, and well calculated to add popularity to some sections of our State, it seems necessary to give it a minute examination. The father of '76 well knew, that society would be necessarily composed of two descriptions of persons, the one, who would possess the freehold of the country, and the other, who would hold, no interest in the soil. They well knew also that the freehold interest would have to sustain a greater portion of the public burdens, and consequence of that they gave to the freeholders a greater weight in government,—an exclusive right to vote for a Senator, and an equal right to vote for a Commoner, with the freeholder. Would there be any kind of justice in subjecting one part of the community, to an almost exclusive burden of taxation and making them no allowance for it? Would it be consistent with safety to the freehold interest, to give equal power of taxing the freehold, to the who would play no position of that tax the selves? The freehold interest is in no danger of oppression in taxation, under the existing constitution, as the Senate is bottomed exclusively on that interest, and the freeholders possess complete controul over that branch of government. But break down that distinction in the constitution, and give to those, equal power in laying burdens on others, which they cannot feel themselves, and a speedy change in the present happy state of our country may be experienced. It would be tantamount to giving to one part of the community the power of taxing the tax on land and to the other the privilege of paying it. It is further alleged in support of this doctrine, that all are equally bound to defend their country in time of war. Certainly they are, and ought to be. A difference however exists, on that subject. The freeholder is bound to fight equally with the non-freeholder and in addition to that his lands must be taxed to pay himself and the non-freeholder for fighting the battle of his country.

I trust the freeholders of North Carolina will not surrender a right of vital importance to themselves, and their country, although it should be in "furtherance of the great cause."

more dangerous,—the doctrine of equal representation as according the doctrine to all, who advocate a convention, on the contrary I have it is opposed by many, and believe it to be so, as it is opposed by many. As it is however advanced by many who are in favour of a convention, and well calculated to add popularity to some sections of our State, it seems necessary to give it a minute examination. The father of '76 well knew, that society would be necessarily composed of two descriptions of persons, the one, who would possess the freehold of the country, and the other, who would hold, no interest in the soil. They well knew also that the freehold interest would have to sustain a greater portion of the public burdens, and consequence of that they gave to the freeholders a greater weight in government,—an exclusive right to vote for a Senator, and an equal right to vote for a Commoner, with the freeholder. Would there be any kind of justice in subjecting one part of the community, to an almost exclusive burden of taxation and making them no allowance for it? Would it be consistent with safety to the freehold interest, to give equal power of taxing the freehold, to the who would play no position of that tax the selves? The freehold interest is in no danger of oppression in taxation, under the existing constitution, as the Senate is bottomed exclusively on that interest, and the freeholders possess complete controul over that branch of government. But break down that distinction in the constitution, and give to those, equal power in laying burdens on others, which they cannot feel themselves, and a speedy change in the present happy state of our country may be experienced. It would be tantamount to giving to one part of the community the power of taxing the tax on land and to the other the privilege of paying it. It is further alleged in support of this doctrine, that all are equally bound to defend their country in time of war. Certainly they are, and ought to be. A difference however exists, on that subject. The freeholder is bound to fight equally with the non-freeholder and in addition to that his lands must be taxed to pay himself and the non-freeholder for fighting the battle of his country.

I trust the freeholders of North Carolina will not surrender a right of vital importance to themselves, and their country, although it should be in "furtherance of the great cause."

In my next I shall attempt an analysis of the principle of federal numbers, in its practical application as a base of representation for the State of North-Carolina.

COMMON SENSE.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

THE NEW PRESIDENT.

MR. WAITE,

I observe with pleasure the countenance you give, as Editor of the Western Carolinian, to the choice of a successor of your honor, as President of the United States. That you have taken decided stand, in favor of one of the gentlemen, who have been brought forward, as candidates for that distinguished position, is sufficiently evident; yet, I do not manifest, and I hope you do not, that intolerant and exclusive zeal, which is now in vogue, the elevation of a favorite individual, and the objection to all opponents, from motives of selfish gratification, or party triumph, than the establishment of correct principles, or the advancement of the best interests of the country. It is not uncharitable to say, because it is true to be denied, that there are men who make the triumph of their party, the first grand object of their wishes, and the welfare of their country a very secondary consideration. You Mr. Editor, appear to desire the election of a particular candidate to the Presidency; but you desire this, that the good of the country may be promoted thereby.

In the choice of the individual, the writer of this article happens to differ from you.—But our difference is by no means of the kind that should excite animosity, or ill-will. For the candidate you have selected, the highest regard is entertained by all,—and for him whom I should prefer, you have spoken in terms of respect. We can therefore differ without becoming enemies. The electioneering campaign has been opened long since in other States, and probably in some parts of North-Carolina; but it is only very lately that, the subject has begun to be much discussed in this part of the State. The friends of each candidate, seem to have lain quiet, observing with some solicitude, the direction which the current of popular opinion might take, and hoping that the vote of the State might be given with but little division, or party heat. But the occasion is now approaching too near, and circumstances are too urgent, to suffer this course of retiring-self-denial to be pursued any longer; and the hope of an undivided and uncontested vote of our State, is fast receding from our view.

Mr. Adams, Mr. Calhoun, and Mr. Crawford have, each numerous friends in the State of North-Carolina. The Radicals,—who universally support Mr. Crawford,—like the Jesuits of the Romish Church, or the Socinians of our own times, seem only the more anxious to practice deception, and gain converts, the more conclusive their false reasonings, are refuted, and the more clearly their insidious designs are exposed. The friends of Mr. Calhoun are beginning to make head against those gentlemen of large profession, and small performance, who urge trenchment from motives of popularity, and exclaim, "No Tariff," that they may get a good share of the public money into their own pockets; but which party will ultimately prevail, remains yet to be determined. The friends of Mr. Adams have, as yet, lain quiet, and been deterred from entering into the contest by the dread of encountering all that illiberal prejudice which can urge, as an objection to Mr. Adams that he is not a Southern man,—to a citizen of the United States, that he was not born in a particular section of our country. Yet some who are conversant with the sentiments of the people, do not hesitate to avow the opinion, that Mr. Adams has many friends in every section of North-Carolina. Notwithstanding the circumstance of his being born in the Northern part of the Union, has been strenuously urged by the Radicals as an objection which might have weight with vulgar minds, yet the old Republicans who have espoused his cause can discover no fault in this; and the common people, even those who are illiterate and uninformed, have a natural discernment, a perception of justice, a generous feeling of patriotism about them, which makes them reject such a charge with contempt.

The writer of this article, Mr. Editor, is not a partisan of Mr. Adams. He feels as little solicitude arising from a partiality for, or prejudice against, any of the candidates as any citizen of the country at this interesting juncture of time, can feel—who feels at all. After mature

...the President of the United States—but without any fear of anxiety. He believes that many of his fellow citizens concur with him in this opinion. He thinks it probable that at least more than one third of the people of this State entertain this sentiment. If so, it has not been gained to Mr. Adams by electioneering. It was the offspring of meritorious services, literary talents, and unimpeachable integrity. It has been fixed by unbiased reflection, and matured into conviction, and strength almost against our inclination, and contrary to our desires. Such a sentiment should not be stifled. Those who entertain it should know each other. And the object of this publication is to ascertain the number of Mr. Adams' friends, that each candidate, and the friends of each candidate, may have an equilibrium.

It has generally been thought that the eastern part of this State would be in favour of Mr. Crawford's election. Whence has this opinion originated? Probably from the circumstance of the members of Congress from that part of the State being in his favour. But is this a just criterion by which to form an opinion? The members from this part of the State were likewise friendly to Mr. Crawford—Radicals fresh from the mint. At the time these gentlemen were elected, the Presidential election was not made a question. The opinion above expressed, is therefore only correct, in as far as those members could have an influence over their constituents.

It is known that the people of this State are not in the habit, generally, of electing men of talents to their Legislature, or to Congress,—if they can procure men of a different description,—which last sort they are commonly fortunate enough to obtain. It is known, that our representation in the last Congress was even worse than usual. This influence then of members amongst their constituents, will probably be met by the influence of unofficed talents to counteract its effects.

In my next number, I shall inquire, whether the people of North-Carolina who favour the election of Mr. Adams, or Mr. Calhoun, will be acting consistently, or doing justice to their own sentiments and feelings, by voting for members to Congress who support Mr. Crawford, and further, whether it be not a duty we owe to ourselves, to exchange for other representatives, our Sawyers of the East*** of the West, and sundry other Honorable Members almost equal to either of those distinguished and accomplished political worthies. Respectfully,
Lincoln, July 2nd, 1823. LUCIUS.

THE SOUTHERN CAROLINIAN. Ole Circum, Hon.

An Extract from Southern papers.
On the mean and reprehensible system so extensively practised among the over-zealous and ambitious part of the clergy, of obtaining a clandestine ascendancy over the weak minds of the female part of their congregations, without previously consulting their husbands, parents, or guardians; the system of persuading out of their pockets the pin-money, and pocket money allowed for other purposes by their husbands and parents—the system of cajoling ignorant females into subscriptions and contributions to objects and societies of whose value they cannot form a sound and accurate judgment—of obtaining a domestic influence in every family by means of the females who belong to it—of tempting the women to neglect their domestic duties at home, under the plea of religion, when their parents and their husbands reasonably expect the females of the family to adorn their own fire-side—this system of separating husband and wife, driving the one to the tavern to frolic with his companions, because the parson has persuaded the other to a prayer meeting—this system that teaches a wife to make stockings for the Osage Indians and the New-Zealanders instead of mending her children's clothes at home; and substitutes on her countenance the gloom of religious austerity, for the cheerful smile of domestic familiarity—of all this baneful system of domestic disorganization under the hollow pretences of supererogatory devotion, I will treat, God willing, more at large.
"One of the Goats."

If this learned and zealous Goat has ever performed the very acceptable and useful service for which his word is pledged to the public, his lucubration has never met my eye. I must be permitted to express my concern at the delay which has attended the completion of this benevolent and patriotic object. The pungency of his wit, and the sapience and delicacy of his sentiments are so admirably calculated to humble the rapacious and aspiring clergy, and deliver from the fatal influence of their pestiferous charms the fairest part of creation, that the community must deeply regret the irreparable loss which the suspension of his labors is likely to produce. Especially every man whose untoward fate has coupled to an "ignorant weak-minded, priest-ridden wife" must feel an indelible anxiety while the antidote of all his woe is brewing and perfecting. Now by the special licence of my step brother of the long, shaggy, graveque olentia, beard, I must be permitted to tender the tribute of more substantial aid than good wishes towards "a consummation so devoutly to be wished." While my full blooded brother is parrying the deadly thrusts of Harris, and Clowney, and a host of waspish insects that infest the ephemeral page, he will not be chagrined at the opportune and fraternal interference of a degenerate brother. As the whole outline of my plan is exhibited in the above extract in luminous and systematic order, a genius of inferior powers may, while he stings the clergy, and rebukes the women, elevate the dignity and extend the celebrity of the odoriferous tripe. This extract numerically and

categorically expressed may be reduced to the following syllabus.

The Clergy are systematically guilty of the following misdeeds,—

1. They obtain a clandestine ascendancy over the weak minds of our wives.

2. They persuade out of the pockets of our wives the pin money and pocket money which we give them for other purposes.

3. They cajole our ignorant wives into contributions to objects of whose value they cannot form a sound and correct judgment.

4. They obtain by means of our wives an unreasonable and baneful influence over our own minds and conduct.

5. They tempt our wives to clothe the naked brats of Indians instead of mending their own children's clothes.

6. They separate husband and wife.

7. They substitute on the countenance of our wives the gloom of religion for the cheerful smile of domestic familiarity.

I am not to prove the correctness, or relevancy of these several items. To all that are possessed of Hudibrastic perspicacity they may be self evident.

"And optics good it needs I ween,
To see what is not to be seen."

As it regards others, an effort at proof would be fruitless; for none are so blind as those that will not see. All I have to do is to expose, by a few well poised and indignant strokes, the villany of this "baneful system" of priest-craft. And, imprimis. The clergy obtain, &c.

Now, to be sure, this is very mean, and reprehensible in the reverend gentlemen. To impose on the weak minds of our ignorant wives is a most shameful and indecorous practice. The baseness of this practice is exceeded only by the grossness of the flattery and falsehood by which it is effected. The parson persuades the easy credulous creatures that their intellectual powers are equal to those of our sex; and that their moral and religious qualities are superior. Credulity ensues, and the design is completed. For "grant me discernment, I allow it you" will never fail to produce full effect on minds whose texture, like their bodies exhibits traces of imbecility. Moreover to permit the clergy to obtain an ascendancy in the affections of our wives is highly reprehensible. It might issue in something that we should not relish quite so well. We all know that persons are composed of flesh and blood; and they frequently assure us, (and we have full evidence of the fact) that they are men of like passions with others. Now if they came into frequent and familiar contact with our weak and credulous wives, whose affections they are able to control, what, let me ask, may be the consequence of "husbands' rights invaded."

Secondly and thirdly. The clergy persuade out of the pockets, &c. We prefer these charges against the reverend gentry as an act of indirect robbery. The wretch who takes advantage of my ignorance, and by cunning and flattery wheedles me out of my money is a thief and a robber. The application is obvious. Our wives have no money of their own. However much they had when we got them into our clutches, and however much their industry and economy have since secured, yet we have the sovereign disposal of the whole. We allow them occasionally the use of a little pocket money for special purposes. If they expend it on religious and benevolent objects, they prove unfaithful to the trust, and forfeit our confidence. If the few cents which our generosity commits to their discretionary use were expended in amusements, and little things, which lie within the sphere of their destiny, and their capacities, it would meet our approbation. But to think that the poor things are cajoled by the chicanery and effrontery of priests into contributions to Theological Seminaries, Education Societies, and other great societies of whose nature and utility, their little plodding intellects "cannot form a sound and accurate judgment." This consideration makes our wrathful blood to boil.

Fourthly, the clergy obtain by means of our wives, &c.

Ah! here's the rub,—the hardest rub of all. These blood suckers seize on all—male and female. It is not enough that the parsons are permitted to plough with our heifers, and to milk our she-goats, but like the stupid fellow in Virgil, "milk the he goats." This is policy like the arch apostate, who attacked in paradise the woman, the meeker vessel, and by her means mastered the man also. Teased as we are by those we ought to love, we are sometimes compelled "for peace and quietness sake to give a pittance of our dear cash to religious mendicants. If the clergy have wives of their own. I wonder they are not ashamed of this underhanded, cowardly practice of getting men by their wives. If they would let us alone, the clergy would not get much of our milk, I warrant them. I wish our wives had more sense and dignity than to assist parsons to milk their husbands.

Fifthly. The clergy tempt our wives, &c.

This is a direct infringement of maternal duty. We submit to the pains of matrimony that we and our children may be decently clothed. If Cherokees, Choctaws, and Hottentots have children,

let them provide for them. It's none of our business. Their business lies at home. Others may be the naked, feel the hungry, and respect the ignorant. Our women have enough to do at home; charity begins at home and ends at home.

Sixthly. The clergy separate husband and wife.

This is a high misdemeanor, and a direct infringement of divine prohibition, "Whom therefore God hath joined together let no man put asunder." What! to have our wives removed from bed and board, when we have married them for the very purpose that their pretty little bodies might "adorn our fire side," and warm and comfort our beds. Mark the consequences of this system of operation. While our "wives are running day & night after parsons and prayer-meetings," their husbands are driven to the tavern, "the theatre, and perchance to houses of worse fame, to revel with their companions," and to ruin fortune, health, and virtue.

"Our women themselves ought to be ashamed of these night rambles under the hollow pretences of religion." "If they do not stay at home, they need not complain if we should mispend our hours also" at—no matter where.

Some meddling wight might pose us with a strange interrogatory,—if you cannot endure being at home an hour in the evening without the presence of a wife, why in the world do you not go with her to the house of prayer? Now I must express my wonder that any are so ignorant of the nature and propensities of the goats. We escort our wives, gallant like, to theatres, horse races, and other like places where their virtue is endangered, but to a prayer meeting, 'pon my word, we cannot go. If our wives will go they must go without their husbands. A thousand smiles from their angel lips, and all the agonies of love cannot entice us thither. And there is something still more remarkable, and it is explicable, in the bias of our propensities. I through mere wantonness we often spend, or if you please mispend, whole hours, and days, and nights, in drinking, dancing and gambling, and something worse than either, while all the charms of female loveliness, and conjugal felicity are languishing at home and wasting their sweets in solitude.

Ultimately. The clergy substituted on the countenance, &c.

The baneful and blighting influence of serious piety on the flowers of beauty we must deprecate. The angry and sullen passions that lurk in the bosom of Eve's fairest daughter cannot, in the opinion of the goats, ruffle the charms of women so much as the rapturous feelings of devotion. The boisterous and unhalloved pleasures of the dance, the wine and the force, may rob the "human form divine" of its glow of health, and expression of innocence and love, and cherish lust, and pride, and fell despair, yet we complain not of these night rambles, and excess of riot. But the sober, the elevated, and dignified expressions, which religion imparts to the countenance of its votaries, is humble to look upon and repugnant to our feelings. We married our wives, we must repeat, for conjugal and domestic purposes. We warn and forbid all parsons, whatever, not to interfere or meddle with our property. It is their business by cheerfulness, mirth, and merriment to please their husbands, and beguile the tedium of life. No canting, praying, priest ridden wives for us. They may go to church on Sundays, and be as devout as they please, provided they tack about in the evening with the parson, who is not over righteous, at the card table, or in the ball room. Such a wife, and such a parson for the goats! May the gentlemen of the long beard receive with fraternal indulgence this feeble effort to serve them, and accept the assurance of my high consideration for the pleasure which their erudite, and delectable lucubrations have afforded me in common with my fellows of the spurious breed.

PSEUDO GOAT.

*Editors friendly to the goats are requested to publish the above, and credit the accounts; for the poor goats are poor indeed. The clergy have milked us to death.

There is in operation at New-York a small machine for making pins, which, with one hand only to turn the crank, makes from the simple wire thirty pins per minute, completely headed and pointed. They are better than others, because the head and shank are one piece. It is said that in London the most they can do, is to make fourteen in a minute, and then they are not so good.

Maj. John McClelland,

We are authorized to say, is a Candidate for Representative in the 18th Congress, from the Tenth Congressional District of North-Carolina, composed of the counties of Chatham, Randolph, Davidson, and Rowan.

May 13, 1823.

Notice.

The farmers in Iredell county, are requested to meet at Capt. Robert Woke's tavern in Stateville, on the Tuesday evening of the next court, for the purpose of forming an agricultural society.

July 7, 1823.

Notice.

The seventh anniversary meeting of this Society will be held at Steel Creek Church on the first Tuesday in August next. It is earnestly requested and expected, that all the members, and all those who feel themselves interested in the welfare of our country, will give their attendance. We have every consideration of justice, love and mercy to urge us on. Many a poor wretch, in the cottage of poverty, will be soothed in his expiring moments; and with his eyes fixed on heaven, beaming with gratitude, his last prayer will be uttered for the Concord Bible Society. Shall we look on calmly, and behold thousands perish? Shall we pass by, like the Levites, on the other side? Is that to have the temper and spirit of the Son of God, who, unrequested, paid our ransom with his blood? No; every soul that has one particle of that benevolence which brought our Saviour from heaven, will say and act otherwise.

It is hoped and expected, that the friends of this Society will be greatly augmented at this meeting.

A. C. M'REE, Secretary.
June 30, 1823. 2w162

Notice.

The sale of the residue of the property, belonging to the estate of Jesse A. Pearson, deceased, will commence at Mock's Old Field in the forks of the Yadkin, on Wednesday the 13th of August next, and continue from day to day until all is sold, consisting of NEGROES, Horses, a stock of likely Cattle, Farming Utensils, household and Kitchen Furniture, and a variety of other property. All which, will be sold without reserve on liberal terms; which will be made known on the days of sale.

A. NESBITT, Adm'r.
July 4, 1823. 5166

State of North-Carolina.

RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

COURT of Equity, 3d Monday after the 4th Monday of March, 1823. Achilles Durham, Compt. vs. Jonas Lyles and Levi Weir, Def'ts. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Jonas Lyles, one of the defendants in this case is not an inhabitant of this State: It was ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Western Carolinian once a month for three months, requiring the said Jonas Lyles to appear at the next Court of Equity at the Court-House in Rutherfordton on the 3d Monday after 4th Monday of September next, there and then to answer plead or demur, or the complainants bill will be taken pro confesso and the matter thereof decreed accordingly.

Test, T. F. BIRCHETT, C.M.E.
Price adv. \$1 50. oem74

List of Letters.

Remaining in the Post Office at Charlotte, N. C. on the 1st day of July 1823.

A.—Capt. Wm. Alexander, Edwin Alexander, 2 John B. Alexander, Robert Allen, Doct. Anderson, Sample Alexander, Jesse Acock. B.—E. A. Beatty, Rebecca Bleckly, Lewis Brawner, 2 Elizabeth S. Biggar, Wm. Biggar, Josiah Brown, Richard Bartlett, John Bouden. C.—Gen. Carrington, Alexander Cayley, Wm. F. Cowan, David Chambers, Ira Cashman, Thomas S. Cockran, Wm. Campbell, Robert Cockran, Nathaniel Cunningham. D.—Obedience Dinkins, Lewis Dinkins, Margaret K. Dinkins, Sarah Dinkins, Jane Dinkins, James Dinkins 4, Walter Davis, John H. Davidson, John Dickey. E.—John Erving. F.—Jeremiah Freeman, Joseph Flinn. G.—Thomas Galoway, James H. Goodwin, Josiah Grady, Alexander Garden. H. Ezekiel Harn, David Harry, 2, Tipso S. Henderson, James Hogan, M. & N. P. Hall, Reuben Hills, 2, David Howell, John Hannon, Matthew Hall, Elam Hunter, John Hunter. K.—Calver Kimble, James Kirk, 2. L.—Titus Lancy, John Little, Wm. Little. M.—John B. Moss, James McCleeny, W. Mason, Daniel Moore, John Morris. O.—Adeline Orr, Milton Osborne. P.—Edmund Palmer, Mary Petta, Joseph J. Purriam. Q.—Cyrus Query 2. R.—Charles Richmond, Wm. P. Robinson, Permenia Rodgers, Ezekiel Robinson, M. L. Richardson. S.—Elisha Smartt, David Smith, Hugh Smith, Robt. Simons, Alexander Spears, James Simmons, Jacob Starns. T.—Wm. Tolon, Charles F. Toomer, John Tye. W.—Godfrey Williams, Leander Z. Williamson, Thomas B. Smith.

WM SMITH, P. M.
3164

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D. STORKE, A. P. M.
3w163

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The subscribers are also completely prepared, with a good stock of timber, to make all kinds of Bedsteads, at from \$3 to \$25.

GEO. W. GRIMES,
JOHN COOPER.
32

CONCORD BIBLE SOCIETY

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GEO. W. GRIMES,
JOHN COOPER.
32

Stock, on Credit

On Thursday the 1st of August next, (being Thursday of the County Court,) One hundred and ninety-four Shares Stock of the State Bank of North-Carolina. And fifty-four Shares Stock of the Bank of Cape Fear, belonging to the estate of Daniel Cress late of Salisbury, dec'd, will be sold on a credit of six months. Bonds with at least two good securities will be required, and other particulars made known on the day of sale by the executors.

EDWARD CRESS,
JOSHUA GAY,
ALEXANDER GRAHAM.
Salisbury, July 11th 1823. 6w167

The Editors of the Raleigh Star, Register, Fayetteville Observer, will please insert the above advertisement in their respective papers five times and forward their account to this office for payment.

Catawba Navigation COMPANY.

TAKE NOTICE, that a fourth instalment of Ten Dollars, on each, and every share of stock subscribed, in the N. C. Catawba Company, is required to be paid, to the Treasurer in Charlotte on or before the first day of January, 1823. By order of the Board,
DUNCAN CAMPBELL, Treasr.
October 23, 1822. 4w164

New Arrangement.

THE public are respectfully informed, that the Mercantile Business which has been for a number of years transacted by Daniel Cress, sen. of Salisbury, will in future be conducted by me, in the same building; where every necessary attention and particularity will be given, to render satisfaction to those who may please to favor me with their custom.

EDWARD CRESS,
Salisbury, March 28, 1823.—4715

Coppersmithing.

The Coppersmithing, and Tin Plate business, heretofore transacted by D. Cress, sen. will in future be conducted by me, at the same place. Those who favor me with their custom, may depend on having their work done with neatness, durability and despatch.

May 14. EDWARD CRESS.

To Country Merchants and OTHERS.

THE owners of the Steam Boat MAIL OF ORLEANS, having formed the design of running her next season, and thereafter, as a public freighting BOAT, between Charleston and Cheraw; and finding it indispensable to her success, that she should at all times have full freight and dispatch, have resolved, when there happens to be a deficiency of freight to supply it themselves with the leading articles of Merchandise, viz: Salt, Iron, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, &c. to be sold in quantities by their agents at Cheraw, at cost, charges, and a small commission. Having their residence in New-York and Charleston, the owners do not hesitate to assure the public that the advantages for the most favorable purchases by cargo and otherwise, are not surpassed; and that their prices shall be regular and satisfactory to all rational buyers, so much so as to make it the interest of the merchant to purchase much of his supplies of them, rather than submit to the inconvenience and delay of getting them from distant markets, and through other channels. In compensation of this design, they now offer for sale, by their agents, Messrs. Mebane & Co. the following articles, suitable for country retailers: 40 Hhds. prime Molasses, 20 Hhds. of all qualities Sugars, and 500 Sacks prime Liverpool Salt.

BEERS & BUNNELL.
Cheraw, June 4, 1823. 4163

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION, A System of Divinity,

In a series of Sermons, by Timothy Dwight, D. D. L.L. D.—Second Edition.

SO CONVERSE, having contracted with the heirs of the late Dr. Dwight for the future right to publish his system of Theology, proposes to publish a second edition of that valuable work, stereotype, as soon as suitable preparations for so expensive a publication can be made. At this late hour, it is unnecessary to say, that for sound common sense, for force of intellect, for originality of thought, for clearness of method, for vigor and brilliancy of imagination, for correctness of taste, for a happy style and classical language, and for impassioned eloquence, for candor and catholicism, for a single eye to the truth, for fervent piety and zeal for God, for love of the souls of men, for tenderness of feeling and manner, for a clear and natural explanation of the more difficult doctrines of the Bible, and for noble and exalted views of God, of his attributes of his providence, of his works, especially his great work, the work of Redemption of Jesus Christ, as God-man, and of the glorious system of truths unfolded in the scriptures,—Dr. Dwight has been surpassed by few men of any age and of any country. In England, his work has passed through six or eight editions; has been stereotyped both in London and Glasgow, and now stands unrivalled in excellence, as a complete System of Theology.

The first edition of the work was published in five octavo volumes on small pica type, scabarded, and was put to subscribers at \$12, in boards. The second edition will be published in four volumes; on small pica type, solid, and put to subscribers at \$10 the set, bound. The work will be as well executed in all respects, as that of the first edition, and the publisher flatters himself that he has so far reduced the expense of the work as to bring it within the ability of a large portion of readers to purchase, who have hitherto been deterred from buying from the high price of the books.

New-Haven, Dec. 24, 1823.

The inhabitants of Western Carolina will now have an opportunity of supplying themselves at the very low price of \$10 the set, with this valuable work,—a work which has probably contributed more than any other to raise the literary and Christian character of our Republic. The money is to be paid on the delivery of the books in Dec. next. Persons who wish to subscribe for this work, can do so by calling on either of the following gentlemen, viz: the Rev. Messrs. Jonathan O. Freeman, Joseph D. Kilpatrick, Daniel Gould, James M'Lee, D. D. John Robinson, Samuel C. Caldwell, John M. Wilson, Samuel Williamson, and Chauncey Eddy; or Messrs. Thomas L. Cowan, Abel Graham, William Houston, Joseph Young, David Reinhardt, and John Findly.

June 10th, 1823. 3162

Constables' Executions

For sale at this Office.

Ecce ego.
You two waiting cavaliers,
The flocks of the snow-birds,
Day's orb was descending,
Its golden rays blending
With those of Luna, fair regent of night,
Who fallowed loved proudly,
While night's bird sang loudly,
And Hesper, sweet sparkles, shone lovely
night:
As gay Oswald straying,
Eyes beauties surveying,
Encountered a form such as scraps might wear,
No blossom of Flora
E'er greeted Aurora
With charms so resplendent as shone in this fair.
Melia's fair daughter, of beauty the queen,
Young Favia, sweet flower of Grosvener Green.
Fond spherys were courting,
The loves round her sporting,
And the graces, sweet trio, her step hover'd near;
Whilst in ambush concealed,
Her gold ringlets revealed,
Whom Cupid, sly archer, was wont to appear,
This Circe round to hover
Fond finger'd her lover;
Transported he gazed—his rapt soul in his eye,
And oft, with submission,
Preferred his petition,
That the fair he adored might respond his soft
sigh:
For the virtues and graces united convene
In Favia, sweet flower of Grosvener Green.
Her soft, timid glances,
His heart so entrances,
That, kneeling, he proffer'd his fortune and hand,
His eyes with love beaming,
And tender truth teeming,
Fair Favia, his loved one, not long could with-
stand:
His tender boon granted,
Her gentle heart panted,
As sealed with the compact with love's stolen kiss.
Now swiftly flew the hours,
In beauty's blooming bowers,
Till hymen, at the altar, sanctioned Oswald's bliss,
When he clasped to his bosom, with rapturous
mien,
His blushing, sweet Favia, of Grosvener Green.

Literary Extracts, &c.

THE VILLAGE DOCTOR.

"Doctor Elnathan Todd, for such was the unworthy name of the man of physic, was commonly thought to be, among the settlers, a gentleman of great mental endowments; and he was assuredly of rare personal proportions. In height he measured, with his shoes, exactly six feet and four inches. His hands, feet, and knees, corresponded in every respect with this formidable stature; but every other part of his frame appeared to have been intended for a man several sizes smaller, if we except the length of his limbs. His shoulders were square, in one sense at least, being in a right line from one side to the other; but they were so narrow, that the long dangling arms that they supported, seems to issue out of his back. His neck possessed, in an eminent degree, the property of length to which we have alluded, and it was topped by a small bullet-head, that exhibited, on one side, a bush of bristling brown hair, and on the other, a short, twinkling visage, that appeared to maim in a constant struggle with itself in order to look wise. He was the youngest son of a farmer of Massachusetts, who, being somewhat in easy circumstances, had allowed this boy to shoot up to the height we have mentioned, without the ordinary interruptions of field labor, wood-chopping, and such other toils as were imposed on his brothers. Elnathan was indebted for this exemption from labor, in some measure, to his extraordinary growth, which, leaving him pale, inanimate, and listless, induced his tender mother to pronounce him "a sickly boy, and one that was not equal to work, but who might earn a living comfortable enough by taking to pleading law, or turning minister, or doctoring, or some sitch like easy calling." Still there was a great uncertainty which of these vacations the youth was best endowed to fill with credit and profit; but having no other employment, the strippling was constantly lounging about the "homestead," munching green apples, and hunting for sorrel; when the same sagacious eye, that had brought to light his latent talent, seized upon this circumstance, as a clue to direct his future path through the turmoils of the world. "Elnathan was cut out for a doctor," she knew, "for he was forever digging for yarks, and tasting of all kinds of things that grow'd about the lots. Then again he had a natural love for doctor-stuff, for when she had left the bilious pills out for her man, all nicely covered with maple sugar, just ready to take, Nathan had come in,

and swallowed them, for all the world as if they were nothing, while Elnathan (her husband) could never get one down without making sitch desperate faces, that it was awful to look on."
"This discovery decided the matter. Elnathan, then about fifteen, was, much like a wild colt, caught and trimmed, by clipping his bushy locks; dressed in a suit of homespun dyed in the butternut bark; furnished with a "New Testament," and a "Websters Spelling-book," and sent to school. As the boy was by nature quite shrewd enough, and had previously, at odd times, laid the foundation of reading, writing and arithmetic, he was soon conspicuous in the school for his learning. The delighted mother had the gratification of hearing from the lips of the master, that her son was a "prodigious boy, and far above all his class." He also thought that "the youth had a natural love for doctoring, as he had known him frequently advise the smaller children against eating too much; and once or twice, when the ignorant little things had persevered in opposition to Elnathan's advice, he had known her son to empty the school-baskets with his own mouth, to prevent the consequences."
Soon after this comfortable declaration from his school master, the lad was removed to the house of the village doctor, a gentleman whose early career had not been unlike that of our hero, where he was to be seen sometimes watering a horse, at others watering medicines, blue, yellow, and red; then again he might be noticed, lolling under an apple tree, with Rudiman's Latin Grammar in his hand, and a corner of Denman's Midwifery sticking out of the pocket of his coat: for his instructor held it absurd to teach his pupil how to despatch a patient regularly from this world, before he knew how to bring him into it.
"This kind of life continued for a twelve month, when he suddenly appeared at meeting in a long coat (and well did it deserve the name!) of black homespun, with little booties bound with uncoloured calf-skin, for the want of red morocco.
"Soon after he was seen shaving with a dull razor; and but three or four months elapsed before several elderly ladies were observed hastening towards the house of a poor woman in the village, while others were running to and fro, in great apparent distress. One or two boys were mounted bareback on horses, and sent off at speed in various directions. Several indirect questions were put concerning where the physician was last observed; but all would not do; and at length Elnathan was seen issuing from his door, with a very grave air, preceded by a little white-headed boy, who, out of breath, was trotting before him. The following day the youth appeared in the street, as the highway was called, and the neighborhood was astonished in observing how much he had grown lately. The same week he bought a new razor; and the succeeding Sunday he entered the meeting-house with a red silk handkerchief in his hand, and with an extremely demure countenance. In the evening he called upon a young woman of his own class in life, for there were no others to be found, and when he was left alone with the fair, he was called, for the first time in his life, Doctor Todd, by her prudent mother. The ice once broke in this manner, Elnathan was greeted from every mouth with his official appellation.
"Another year was passed under the superintendence of the same master, during which the young physician had the credit of "riding with the old doctor," although they were generally observed to travel different roads. At the end of that period Dr. Todd attained his legal majority. He then took a jaunt to Boston to purchase medicines, and, as some intimated, to walk the hospital; we know not how the latter might have been, but if true, he soon walked through it, for he returned within a fortnight, bringing with him a suspicious looking box that smelt strongly of brimstone.
"The next Sunday he was married; and the following morning he entered a one horse sleigh with his bride, having before him the box we have mentioned, with another filled with home-made household linen, a paper covered trunk, with a red umbrella lashed to it, a pair quite new saddle bags, and a bandbox. The next intelligence that his friends received of the bride and bridegroom was, that the latter was "settled in the new counties, and well to do as a doctor, in Templeton, in York state."

"I never saw a Frenchman but they smile, they grin, they shrug up their shoulders, they dance, they try Ha! and Ciel! but they never give themselves up to hysterics and unlimited laughter. They have always a feign upon their lungs, and their muscles are drilled to order. Their mirth does not savour of flesh and blood. I do not mean to contend for that pampered laugh which grows less and less, in proportion as it is high fed—(so gin given to children stops their growth)—but for a good broad humorous English laugh, such as belongs to a farce or a fair. The Germans laugh sometimes, the Flemings often, the Irish always: the Spaniard's face is fused, and the Scotchman's is thawed into a laugh; but a Frenchman never laughs. They smile indeed, but what then? Their smile is like their soupe maigre, thin; their merriment squeezed and strained; there is something in it of the acid of their salads, something of the pungency of their sauces, but nothing substantial: it is neither solid nor ethereal—but a thing between wind and water, nor of earth nor heaven—good nor bad, but villainously indifferent, and not to be admitted as mirth."—London Magazine.

A pretty bird.—An Irishman who had never fired a gun in his life, took it into his head to go a shooting. It was not long before he saw a little wood-pecker busily employed in perforating a tall cherry tree. Pat crept slyly up as far as he could without alarming the bird, and after making two or three circumbendibus around the tree, as the little feathered mechanic performed a similar revolution round its trunk, he thought he had at last a good chance for a shot; so, shutting both eyes fast, he blazed away. The bird more scared than hurt by the attack, took to his wings, while Pat, sure that he had brought down his game, commenced searching for it amongst the weeds at the root of the tree. As he was thus engaged a frog started up before him and began hopping around the tree. Pat in an ecstasy of joy at having found, as he supposed, the object of his search, soon seized poor croaker, and while he eyed his lantern jaws and freckled skin with somewhat of amazement, exclaimed—*Arrah now, but sure you were a pretty bird before I shot all the feathers off you.*

SMOLENSKO. NOVEMBER 6.

The following dreadful event lately occurred in this neighborhood. The owner of a lonely cottage being out on a chase, a beggar, to all appearance old and weak, entered it at noon day, and asked alms of the woman who was at home with only her two younger children. The kind hearted woman invites him to rest himself, while she goes to get him something to eat and drink. After the beggar had satisfied his hunger, he to the no small astonishment of the woman, assumed a different language, and with a threatening voice demanded the money, which he knew, he said, her husband had in the house. The wretch rushing on her with a large bread knife, to force her to acknowledge where it was deposited, she declared herself ready to give him what money she had, and for this purpose she mounted a ladder leading to the loft above. As soon as she had mounted, she drew up the ladder after her, so that it was impossible for him to get at her. Finding that she disregarded his manaces, he seized her two children, and swore he would either kill or maim them, if she did not immediately come down and deliver him the money she had promised. The woman remained in the loft, and strove to force a hole through the thatch and call for help. While she was thus employed, the monster cut off their ears and noses, and at last killed the poor maimed innocents, scornfully proclaiming to the mother the murder he had committed. Fortunately, however, her cries were heard by an officer who was passing by in an open carriage, who sent his servant (while he remained sitting in the carriage) to inquire what was the matter. The servant hastened to the spot, but on entering the cottage was met by the murderer, who plunged the knife into his heart, so that he fell without a groan. The officer, surprised at his delay, went himself to the cottage, where, perceiving the horrid scene, he attempted to stop the flight of the murderer, and with his sabre cut off all the fingers of his right hand, but was not able to hinder him from embracing the opportunity to escape through the door as it stood open. The women had, while all this was

passing, made her way through the roof, and ran to the village, which was at a pretty considerable distance, to fetch assistance. Meantime the husband on his way home meets the blood stained murderer, whom he recognizes as the beggar who frequented that part of the country. The hypocrite, concealing his fears under affected lamentation, held up his mutilated hand, saying, "make hast! there is in your house a murderer, who has killed your children, and likewise a man who attempted to defend them, and from whom I have narrowly escaped in the condition you see." The terrified countryman, while the atrocious villain hastens to escape, flies, with his loaded gun in his hand, to the cottage, perceives through the open door the officer and the bloody corpses of his children, takes him of course for the murderer, levels his piece, and shoots him dead on the spot. The wife coming up with the villagers, hears the shot, sees the officer fall, utters a piercing cry, exclaiming, "you have killed our deliverer—not he, but the beggar is the murderer of our children." The husband, whose whole frame is shaken by the horror of the scene, and still more by his own rash deed, stands a few moments petrified: and, motionless, falls back in a fit and expires.

* A town in Russia, capital of a government of the same name.

RELIGIOUS.

Selected for the Western Carolinian.
Extracts from Dr. Dwight's sermon on the amiableness of Christ.

"No attribute which forms, no action which becomes, the perfect character, is wanting in him. With all things in his hands; with all excellence and enjoyment in his mind; he pitied us, miserable worms of the dust; descended from heaven; became man; lived, and died, and rose again; that we might live forever. With his own will he proclaimed, in the tidings of the text, the very things which he has done and suffered, and the infinite blessings, which in this manner, he has purchased for mankind. "There is now," he cries "glory to god in the highest while there is, peace on earth and good will towards men." In this ruined world, so long enveloped in darkness, so long deformed by sin, so long wasted by misery; where guilt, and sorrow, and suffering, have spread distress without control, and mourning without hope; where war and oppression have ravaged without, and remorse and despair consumed within; where Satan, has exalted his throne above the stars of God, while its sottish millions have bent before him in religious worship; in this ruined world, where, since the apostacy, real good was never found, and where tidings of such good were never proclaimed; even here, I announce the tidings of expiated sin; a pardoning god; a renewing spirit; an opening heaven; and a dawning immortality. Here peace anew shall lift her olive branch over mankind. Here salvation from sin and woe shall anew be found; and here God shall dwell, and reign, the God of Zion."

"Every messenger of good news is, of course, desirable and lovely in the eyes of those, who are deeply interested; and a part of that lustre, belonging to the tidings themselves, is by a natural association diffused around him, by whom they are borne; especially because he is regarded as voluntarily announcing good to us, and as rejoicing in our joy. How glorious, how lovely, then does Christ appear, when coming with all the inherent splendour and beauty of his character, and the transcendent dignity of his station, to proclaim to us tidings infinitely desirable, of good infinitely necessary and infinitely great? Men to him were wholly unnecessary. Had all their millions been blotted out of the kingdom of god; they would not even have left a blank in the creation. With a word he could have formed, of the stones of the street, other millions, wiser, better, and happier; more dutiful, and more desirable. How divinely amiable does he appear, when the tidings, which he brings of his own arduous labours on our behalf, and of his own unexampled sufferings: labours and sufferings, without which good tidings could never have reached us, and real good never been found in this miserable world? How divinely amiable does he appear, when, notwithstanding the apostacy and guilt of the race of Adam, he came, of his own accord, to publish these tidings of immortal good to rebels and enemies;

and while proclaiming them, in the habitable parts of the earth, and found his delights with the sons of men."
"What, then, must be the guilt, what the demerit, of those, who are regardless of the glorious declarations, hostile to the benevolent designs, and insensible to the perfect character, of this divine herald? How blind, and deaf, and stupid, must they be to all that is beautiful, engaging, and lovely? How appalling must be their moral taste! How wonderful their neglect of their own well-being! How evidently is their ingratitude as the sin of witchcraft, and their stubbornness as iniquity and idolatry? Were these tidings to be proclaimed in hell itself; one can scarcely fail to imagine that all the malice, impiety and blasphemy, in that dreary world would be suspended; that fiends would cease to conflict with fiends; that sorrow would dry the stream of never-ending tears; that remorse would reverse and blunt, his stings; that despair would lift up his pale front "with a commencing smile; that the prisoners of wrath [then prisoners of hope] would shake their chains in transport; and that all the gloomy caverns would echo to the sounds of gratitude and joy. In our own world, once equally hapless, these tidings are actually proclaimed. What must be the spirit of those who refuse to hear?"

Sheriff's Sale.

WILL be sold, at the Court House in Morganton, on Monday, the 18th day of August next, the following tracts of Land, at so much thereof as will be sufficient to satisfy the taxes due thereon, for the years 1820 and 1821, viz:
Moses Teage, 600 acres, on the waters of Little river, given in for the years 1820 and 1821, value 600 dollars for the former year, and 500 dollars for the latter.
Harrison Turner, 300 acres, on the waters of Little river, at 200 dollars for 1820; 200 acres on do. for 1821, given in at 200 dollars.
John Turner, 200 acres, on the waters of Little river, at 200 dollars for 1820; and the heirs of John Turner, dec'd. 400 acres for the year of 1821, lying on do. given in at 650 dollars.
Jeremiah Enneas, 200 acres, lying on the waters of Catawba, for the year 1820, value 150 dollars, and for 1821, 200 acres, given in at 150 dollars.
Sally Craig, for 1820, 100 acres, lying on the waters of Wilson's creek, given in at 200 dollars.
James Upphries, 50 acres, lying on the waters of John's river, given in at 50 dollars.
John Glassbrook, 96 acres, lying on the waters of Catawba, given in at 80 dollars.
Isaac Martin, dec'd. 408 acres, lying on the waters of Gunpowder, given in at 430 dollars.
200 acres, lying on Drowning creek, the owner not known, and the land not returned.
John Teage, 100 acres, lying on Little river, given in at 100 dollars.
John Johnston, Jun. 150 acres, lying on the waters of Little river, given in at 200 dollars.
Charles Daley, 100 acres, lying on the waters of Little river, given in at 100 dollars.
James Teage, 70 acres, lying on Little river, given in at 70 dollars.
Moses Justice, 150 acres, lying on the waters of Little river, given in at 200 dollars.
Canna Brogdon, 100 acres, lying on the waters of Little river, given in at 100 dollars.
Abraham Mayfield, 100 acres, lying on Smoky creek, given in at 37 dollars.
Jacob Smith, 22 acres, lying on the waters of Gunpowder, given in at 55 dollars.
Daniel Carr, 160 acres, given in for 1821, lying on Little river, given in at 300 dollars.
Richard C. Clary, 250 acres, for 1821, lying on the waters of Little river, given in at 250 dollars.
Vandiver Teage, 150 acres, lying on the waters of Little river, given in at 300 dollars.
John Pennel, 240 acres, lying on the waters of Little river, given in at 400 dollars, for the year of 1821.
Alexander Moore, 76 acres, lying on the waters of Gunpowder, for 1821, given in at 76 dollars.
William Dickson, 40 acres, lying on the waters of Little river, for 1821, given in at 80 dollars.
James Clark, 96 acres, lying on Little river, for the year of 1821, given in at 50 dollars.
Thomas Sargent, 291 acres, lying on the waters of Catawba, for 1821, given in at 240 dollars.
Alexander Maccall, 186 acres, lying on James Mill creek, for 1821, given in at 300 dollars.
George Shook, 160 acres, lying on Drowning creek, for 1821, given in at 150 dollars.
Ephraim Shuford, 202 acres, lying on the waters of Gunpowder, for 1821, given in at 205 dollars.
James Collins, 100 acres, lying on the waters of Loose creek, for 1821, given in at 50 dollars.
James Ridly, 100 acres, lying on the head of John's river, for 1821, given in at 80 dollars.
Elijah White, 400 acres, lying on John's river, and Mulbury, for 1821, given in at 1000 dollars.
Reuben White, 50 acres, lying on John's river for 1821, given in at 50 dollars.

A. SUDDARTH, Dep't. Sff. June 18, 1823. 4wt63.

State of North Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.
COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Session, 1823. William Falls vs. Charles D. Conner: Motion to take the deposition of Theophilus Falls. The plaintiff, by his counsel, Thomas W. Wilson, came into court, and moved for leave to take the deposition of Theophilus Falls, to be read in evidence in this cause; and it appearing to the satisfaction of this court that the defendant is not a resident of this State, it is ordered, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for four weeks successively, that he may attend at the Court House in Lawrenceville, in the county of Lawrence, in the State of Tennessee, on the first, second, and third days of July next, and cross examine the said Theophilus Falls, whose deposition will then and there be taken, and will be offered to be read as evidence in this cause, upon this notice.

Test, R. SIMONTON, Ck. Price adv. \$1 75. 4wt63

Constables' Executions

For sale at this Office.